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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:19:41 ON 23 NOV 2004)
      FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:20:07 ON 23 NOV 2004
 L1
            5021 S C.ELEGANS
 L2
          202059 S PHENOTYP?
 L_3
            9104 S ELECTRONIC? (L) DATA?
 L4
              0 S L1 (L) L2 (L) L3
 L5
               0 S L1 (L) L3
 L6
               2 S L1 (L) ELECTRONIC?
 L7
             539 S L1 (L) L2
 L8
             303 S L7 AND DATA?
 L9
            1205 S L1 AND (PHENO? OR ELECTRONIC? OR COMPU?)
 L10
             275 S L9 AND (TEST? OR SCREEN?)
 L11
             54 S L10 AND (PHENOTYP? (L) (PROFILE OR CHARACTER?))
 L12
             20 S L11 AND PY<=1998
L13
             20 SORT L12 PY
L14
             846 S L1 AND (SCREEN? OR TEST?)
L15
              64 S L14 AND (COMPOUND? OR CHEMICAL? OR SUBSTANCE?)
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              10 S L15 AND L2
L17
             10 SORT L16 PY
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                E BOGAERT T?/AU
L18
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L19
             32 S E4
L20
             55 S L18 OR L19
L21
              6 S L20 AND L1 AND L2
              6 DUP REM L21 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22
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L22 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     2002:315204 CAPLUS
DN
     136:336183
     Methods for identifying pesticidal compds. using gene sca-1 for
     sarco-endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ ATPase cloned from {\bf C}.
     elegans
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 205 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
     Zwaal, Richard; Kaletta, Titus; Van den Craen, Marc; Logghe, Marc; Smits,
IN
     Elke; Van Creikinge, Wim; Bogaert, Thierry
     The invention is concerned with methods for use in the identification of compds. having potential utility as pesticides. In particular, the
AΒ
     invention relates to methods for use in identifying compds. which affect
     the activity of a physiol. important calcium pump, the sarco/endoplasmic
     reticulum Ca2+ ATPase (SERCA). In particular, gene sca-1 coding for
     sarco-endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-transport ATPase (SERCA) in
     Caenorhabditis (C.) elegans (showing exon IV and V and
     surrounding introns plus promoter sequences) is cloned using primers
     designed according the conserved sequences of plant SERCA cDNA sequences.
     A lethal mutant C. elegans called ok190 is generated
    and rescue of sca-1 mutation by expression of a pest SERCA protein results
     in wild-type phenotypes of pharynx pumping, movement, egg
     laying, defecation, mating and etc. And inhibition of oldsymbol{c}.
     elegans SERCA activity using thapsigargin or other chemical
    inhibitors of SERCA results in worms with recognisable phenotypic
    characteristics, including reduced growth, reduced rate of pharynx pumping
    and reduced nos. of progeny. Based on these results pesticide screening
    methods are developed and disclosed using C. elegans
    or cultured mammalian cell systems.
    PATENT NO.
                      KIND DATE
                                           APPLICATION NO.
                                                                   DATE
    WO 2002033405 A1
                               20020425 WO 2001-IB2391 20011015
        W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
                 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT,
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       AU 2002018457
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                                         20020429
                                                       AU 2002-18457
                                                                                     20011015
 L22 ANSWER 2 OF 6
                             MEDLINE on STN
 AN
       2002413848
                         MEDLINE
       unc-53 controls longitudinal migration in C. elegans.
 ΤI
       Development (Cambridge, England), (2002 Jul) 129 (14) 3367-79.
       Journal code: 8701744. ISSN: 0950-1991.
 ΑU
       Stringham Eve; Pujol Nathalie; Vandekerckhove Joel; Bogaert
       Cell migration and outgrowth are thought to be based on analogous
AB
      mechanisms that require repeated cycles of process extension, reading and
       integration of multiple directional signals, followed by stabilisation in
      a preferred direction, and renewed extension. We have characterised a
      C. elegans gene, unc-53, that appears to act cell
      autonomously in the migration and outgrowth of muscles, axons and
      excretory canals. Abrogation of unc-53 function disrupts anteroposterior
      outgrowth in those cells that normally express the gene. Conversely,
      overexpression of unc-53 in bodywall muscles leads to exaggerated
      outgrowth. UNC-53 is a novel protein conserved in vertebrates that
      contains putative SH3- and actin-binding sites. unc-53 interacts
      genetically with sem-5 and we demonstrated a direct interaction in vitro
      between UNC-53 and the SH2-SH3 adaptor protein SEM-5/GRB2. Thus, unc-53
      is involved in longitudinal navigation and might act by linking
      extracellular guidance cues to the intracellular cytoskeleton.
L22 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
      2001:137360 CAPLUS
AN
DN
      134:189001
      Caenorhabditis elegans pkd2 gene, constructs and kidney disease drug
TΙ
      screening methods
SO
      PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
      CODEN: PIXXD2
      Kaletta, Titus; Vangeel, Anton; Bogaert, Thierry; Van de Craen,
TN
      The excretory system of Caenorhabditis elegans performs an osmotic
AΒ
      regulatory function similar to that of vertebrate nephrons. As a first
      step in the development of nematode models for polycystic kidney disease
     (PKD), the inventors have isolated C. elegans pkd-2 gene, homologous to human PKD2 gene. The invention further provides assay
     methods for use in the identification of compds. which affect the activity
     of PKD2 and genetic suppressors of pkd-2, which methods are based on
     correction of an altered mating phenotype observed in male
     C. elegans which either overexpress the PDK2 protein or
     carry a deletion mutation in the pkd-2 gene.
     PATENT NO.
                              KIND DATE
                                                      APPLICATION NO.
                                                                                  DATE
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     WO 2001012796
                               A2
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                                                                                  20000601
     GB 2351496
                               В2
                                       20010905
     HK 1030432
                               A1
                                       20020208
                                                     HK 2001-100799
                                                                                  20010205
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- AN 2000:756908 CAPLUS
- DN 133:329555
- TI Caenorhabditis elegans system for screening SERCA ATPase modulators
- SO PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
- IN Zwaal, Richard; Groenen, Jose; Bogaert, Thierry
- The invention provides methods of screening for compds. which affect the activity of a physiol. important calcium pump, the sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ ATPase (SERCA), using the nematode worm C.

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE			
ΡI	WO 2000063426	A2	20001026	WO 2000-IB558				
	WO 2000063426	A3	20010208					
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	GB 2359358	A1	20001020	GB 2001-11712	20000414			
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	GB 2359359	A1	20010822	GB 2001-11713	20000414			
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	US 6540996	B1 2	20030401	IIS 2000-612503	20000414			
	HK 1029376	A1 2	20010907	HK 2000-108142	20000414			
	US 2003149995	A1 2	20030807	US 2003-371101	20001216			
			'	2003 371101	20030221			

- L22 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 2000:35000 CAPLUS
- DN 132:103727
- TI Characterization of gene function using double-stranded RNA inhibition SO PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
 - CODEN: PIXXD2
- IN Plaetinck, Geert; Platteeuw, Christ; Mortier, Katherine; Bogaert,
 Thierry
- There is provided a method of identifying DNA responsible for conferring a particular phenotype in a cell which method comprises (a) constructing a cDNA or genomic library of the DNA of said cell in a suitable vector in an orientation relative to a promoter(s) capable of initiating transcription of said cDNA or DNA to double-stranded (ds) RNA upon binding of an appropriate transcription factor to said promoter(s), (b) introducing said library into one or more of said cells comprising said transcription factor, and (c) identifying and isolating a particular phenotype of said cell comprising said library and identifying the DNA or cDNA fragment from said library responsible for conferring said phenotype. Using this technique it is also possible to assign function to a known DNA sequence by (a) identifying a homolog(s) of said DNA sequence in a cell, (b) isolating the relevant DNA homolog(s) or a fragment thereof from said cell, (c) cloning said homolog or fragment thereof into an appropriate vector in an orientation relative to a suitable promoter(s) capable of initiating transcription of dsRNA from

said DNA homolog or fragment upon binding of an appropriate transcription factor to said promoter(s), and (d) introducing said vector into said cell from step (a) comprising said transcription factor. Thus, an ordered library for inhibitory dsRNA technol. can be prepared harboring every gene of the Caenorhabditis elegans genome; the resulting **phenotypes** can give a functional description to the gene or gene family or gene homologs of the **C. elegans** genome. Plasmid vectors are described incorporating phage T3, T7, and SP6 RNA polymerase genes and promoters for expression in **C. elegans**. Inhibitory dsRNA technol. can also be used to validate clones identified in yeast 2-hybrid vector expts.

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L22 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

AN 91347895 MEDLINE

TI Positioning and maintenance of embryonic body wall muscle attachments in C. elegans requires the mup-1 gene.

SO Development (Cambridge, England), (1991 Mar) 111 (3) 667-81. Journal code: 8701744. ISSN: 0950-1991.

AU Goh P Y; Bogaert T

AB As part of a general study of genes specifying a pattern of muscle attachments, we identified and genetically characterised mutants in the mup-1 gene. The body wall muscles of early stage mup-1 embryos have a wild-type myofilament pattern but may extend ectopic processes. Later in embryogenesis, some body wall muscles detach from the hypodermis. Genetic analysis suggests that mup-1 has both a maternal and a zygotic component and is not required for postembryonic muscle growth and attachment. mup-1 mutants are suppressed by mutations in several genes that encode extracellular matrix components. We propose that mup-1 may encode a cell

surface/extracellular matrix molecule required both for the positioning of body wall muscle attachments in early embryogenesis and the subsequent maintenance of these attachments to the hypodermis until after cuticle synthesis.

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